

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BORDER WITH CHILE UNDER 'INTENSE PATROLLING'

PY091444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1231 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA) -- Major Carlos Raul Vidal, secretary general of the National Border Police, today confirmed that his corps has received orders to "increase its surveillance" along the Argentine border with Chile, but he made it clear that "all is quiet so far."

In comments to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Maj Vidal said that because of the violent events in Chile, the mountain passes of Mendoza and Neuquen Provinces are being guarded strictly. He stressed that "traffic is normal, and there have been no clandestine entries or departures."

Vidal also categorically denied that the Border Police have found any weapons cargoes destined for Chile, although he said that "in situations such as the present one in the neighboring country, such problems should not be ruled out."

He stated that "very intense patrolling has been ordered, and there is a close watch at all border posts where there could be illegal traffic, but absolutely nothing has been found."

He said no major incidents have occurred along the long border zone in the Andes Mountains and remarked that, despite the events that have taken place in Chile, "everything has been absolutely normal so far" in the border area.

However, he repeated that the government has ordered the Border Police to "increase its surveillance" in order to prevent incidents or some undesired conflict.

Vidal said the only incidents that have occurred recently pertain to border problems between hamlets located opposite each other, such as questions related to cattle grazing or the lack of clear border demarcation in some regions.

Vidal stressed: "So far, there have been no problems of a political nature."

ALFONSIN REPORTS 'NO DESIRE' FOR REELECTION

PY100013 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1958 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco, 9 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin stated today that he has no desire to run for reelection in 1989, and added that Army Chief of Staff Hector Rios Erenu enjoys the government's "absolute confidence."

Alfonsin also expressed his confidence that the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] will not call for a general stoppage, and added that the decree authorizing a pension increase has not yet been signed.

In remarks made this afternoon in San Francisco, Cordoba, before returning to Buenos Aires, Alfonsin said: "We are trying to improve the situation of this sector, and the executive branch intends to increase the pension."

DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PY091720 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0031 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (NA) -- In a document sent today to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Buenos Aires, Peronist, Radical, Intransigent, Socialist, Communist, Christian Democratic, and other leaders, are demanding "the Argentine Government and Congress express and demonstrate their solidarity" with the government and people of Nicaragua. Some 5,000 people have gathered in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy to support this demand.

the group of leaders promoting the "Ship for Solidarity and Peace" also exhorted "the countries that make up the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group to renew their efforts to achieve a political, negotiated solution in Central America, without intervention." A call was also made for "the U.S. Government to accept the resolutions of the International Court of Justice of the Hague."

The document which was signed by: Oscar Alende (Intransigent Party); Jose Luis Manzano (Justicialist Party); Carlos Raimundi (Radical Civic Union); Augusto Conte (Christian Democratic Party); and representatives of human rights organizations, unions, student centers, and other organizations, was handed over to the Nicaraguan ambassador tonight, at the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital.

Some 5,000 demonstrators carrying posters bearing "Free Nicaragua" slogans and criticizing the U.S. government gathered in front of the Embassy, and then marched along the Corrientes Avenue up to the Obelisk. the demonstration which began at 1900 and started to march at 2100, was led by Luis Zamora, leader of the Social Affirmation Movement, Fernando Nadra, of the Communist Party, and other political and human rights organizations leaders.

MALTESE PRESIDENT MEETS ALFONSIN, OTHERS

PY091750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2103 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today held a 30-minute meeting at the Olivos Residence with his Maltese counterpart, Agatha Barbara, who had previously stated at the National Congress that the economic and cultural exchange between the two nations will be increased.

The Maltese head of state arrived last night in Buenos Aires on an official 3-day visit within the framework of a tour she is making through several Latin American countries.

Barbara met in the morning with Vice President Victor Martinez and Chamber of Deputies leader Juan Carlos Pugliese at their offices in the National Congress building. After the meetings, the Maltese head of state described as excellent the relations between the two countries and stated that among the issues discussed, opinions were exchanged on the Malvinas and world disarmament issues. The meetings lasted 15 minutes each and were described as "protocol meetings" by National Congress sources who ordered a federal cadet guard for her entire tour.

Barbara was accompanied by Foreign Ministry officials and by her advisers.

The Maltese president later went to the Olivos Residence where Alfonsin welcomed her.

The ceremony included a 21-gun salute when Barbara arrived at the Residence. Later, the two national anthems were played and the heads of state reviewed the honor guard. Next, Alfonsin and the Maltese chief executive greeted the Argentine diplomatic personnel and the illustrious visitor's entourage. At the end of the ceremony, Alfonsin and Barbara went to the presidential cottage where they held a 30-minute talk. Afterward, the Argentine president held a banquet in honor of his counterpart.

Agatha Barbara arrived in Buenos Aires last night from Montevideo where she met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. Her visit to Argentina will end on 7 September at 1900.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin swore in new Defense Under Secretary Alfredo Mosso during a ceremony held in the White Room of the Government House this afternoon. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2121 GMT 14 Aug 86 PY]

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY RESIGNS -- Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (DYN) -- By decree 1435, the government has accepted the resignation of Regional Development Secretary Eduardo Poliche. [Text] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2039 GMT 20 Aug 86 PY]

SAN JUAN ELECTS SENATOR -- San Juan, 20 Aug, (NA) -- Leopoldo Bravo, former governor of San Juan Province, was elected national senator for the San Juan Bloc Party today by the provincial legislature. Bravo will replace Carlos Gomez Centurion. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1822 GMT 20 Aug 86 PY]

NEW NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS HEAD -- Carlos Ovidio Lagos, head of the Rosario newspaper LA CAPITAL was elected board president of the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency at the last general meeting. The meeting also elected the new officers for the next two years. Carlos Fascetto, of DIARIO POPULAR became vice-president and Ariel Ausejo of AMBITO FINANCIERO, general secretary of the entity. Raul Garcia, who had been director of the news agency for the past five years yesterday resigned from the post in a surprise move and was temporarily replaced by Roberto Garcia Lerena who had up to then been connected with EL DIA of La Plata. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Aug 86 p 11 PY]

ATC TELEVISION PRESIDENT INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Juan Radonjic today installed Nestor Rodriguez Cross as the new president of Argentina Televisora Color (ATC). [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1807 GMT 15 Aug 86 PY]

STATE TELEVISION TRANSFER -- Buenos Aires, 12 Aug (TELAM) -- The executive branch has ordered the transfer of Argentina Televisora Color (ATC) from the Culture Secretariat to the Public Information Secretariat. The government also created the Advisory Commission for State Television Programming which will be directly under the presidency. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2203 GMT 12 Aug 86 PY]

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENSION VIRTUALLY APPROVED

PY091843 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The state of siege has virtually been approved at the National Senate.

In a speech made by Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] Executive Secretary Guillermo Fortun during a Senate session held yesterday, the ADN has clarified its position, supporting the current state of siege in Bolivia.

The ADN votes plus those of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] are enough to approve within a few hours the extension of the state of siege that the government enacted a few days ago. [passage omitted]

COB REPORTS ARRESTS; TEACHERS DECLARE STRIKE

PY091501 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The EFE news agency, which serves Radio Panamericana in La Paz, has reported that yesterday Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] leader Mario Solis reported to the press the arrest of more trade union leaders.

Solis stated that Interior Ministry agents have arrested Noel Orozco and Victor (Echavar), a member of the executive board of the Confederation of Bolivian Urban Teachers. Solis stated this is just one more example of the government's efforts to muzzle the working class by muzzling its leaders.

Solis added that these repressive actions should have ceased because Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has repeatedly stated that the trade union leaders have guarantees to fulfill their duties.

The Confederation of Bolivian Urban Teachers has declared a 48-hour strike to demand the payment of their August salaries and has interrupted activities in most of the public schools in Bolivia.

UMOPAR LOCATES 'LARGEST' COCAINE LABORATORY

PY090403 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In the past few hours, UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] forces located the largest cocaine processing laboratory ever found in Bolivia in the Huanchaca area, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has reported. The minister said that the UMOPAR forces were sent to the area to investigate the killing of three persons in Santa Cruz. The forces found tents and a large quantity of material, all of which revealed the illegal activities which were being performed in the area. This is what the minister told Panamericana a few hours ago:

[Begin Barthelemy recording] The UMOPAR forces arrived by helicopter today. They located the largest laboratory that is operating, or rather that was operating until 2 days ago in Bolivia.

Large quantities of chemicals -- among them 500 (?bottles) of ether -- were found. This indicates the laboratory's processing capacity. As you know, ether is used for refining cocaine.

The traffickers had many facilities, very large tents that housed the laboratories, several power generators, a large quantity of other types of material, and housing facilities. [end recording]

Barthelemy admitted that he does not know much about the discovery and that -- as was predicted -- no one was arrested, because the drug traffickers must have learned about the presence of military forces in the area.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I cannot furnish further details of the discovery. However, it was confirmed this afternoon that the traffickers had a tugboat and tractors to transport the material they needed. They also had motorcycles used to connect the laboratory and other areas through several paths. I reiterate that experts believe this is the largest laboratory ever found in Bolivia.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, has anyone been arrested?

[Barthelemy] As was predicted there were no arrests, because after the incidents in which three innocent people who had nothing to do with the antidrug fight died, it was predicted that the traffickers would escape. They most probably have gone to Brazil. [end recording]

The minister added that reports that he owns a ranch in the area are totally false. He said he is not familiar with the region and that such ill-intentioned reports seek to connect him with illegal activities. Barthelemy said the antidrug forces, along with U.S. troops, are headquartered in the San Javier area.

SILES ZUAZO ORDERS 'PURGE' OF MNRI RANKS

PY100027 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left] executive board has confirmed the expulsion of Felix Rospigliosi and Tamara Sanchez Pena for participating in acts of corruption during the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] administration. This information was released during a press conference held yesterday afternoon at the National Congress Building.

Former ministers Humberto Mur and Gualberto Mercado were also expelled. Mario Rueda Pena explained the actions.

Present at the conference were MNRI Executive Secretary Manuel Cardenas Mallo and delegates from the Oruro and Potosi regional offices. Also present were other MNRI political delegates who stated the intention is to purge the party which governed the country under Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo. Mario Rueda Pena stated that there is evidence of extortion on the part of Rospigliosi and Tamara Sanchez Pena. In conclusion, Rueda Pena stated that the MNRI leader, former president Hernan Siles, will fully support the decision made by the MNRI executive board. Rueda Pena said that Siles Zuazo is now in Uruguay, but that he gave instructions to purge the MNRI ranks.

'NOBISTOR' ARMS REPORTED BOUGHT BY LANDOWNERS

PY091539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2216 GMT 7 Sep 86

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Sep (EFE) -- According to a Rio de Janeiro federal police investigation, the landowners who oppose land reform in Brazil have brought Argentine-made arms which have been smuggled into Brazil.

According to the police, the investigation into the Panamanian ship Nobistor, which was seized in Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, around mid-March revealed that part of the 6-ton cargo of weapons being transported to Ghana disappeared in Brazil.

The ship, manned by an Argentine crew and with 8 U.S. Vietnam veterans, illegally entered Brazilian waters on 11 March and anchored at the port of Niteroi. Four days later, its crew members were arrested and an investigation began.

The case was reopened after new evidence was found. The matter was closed after the U.S. Veterans -- headed by John Dee Early and Argentine Eduardo Oscar Gilardoni, the ship's captain -- were questioned. They said they were legally transporting weapons for the Ghanaian Army and that they were forced to anchor in Brazil because of personal disputes.

The new evidence came to light when retired Argentine Navy officers Oscar Garcia Lattuada and Luiz Cabut talked to Sao Paulo over the phone to contact farming companies run by landowners.

Both Lattuada and Cabut were in Rio de Janeiro between 11 and 15 March where they contacted the Nobistor crew. They returned to their country when the ship was seized. [passage omitted]

According to the investigation, the two retired Argentine Navy officers might be involved in the unloading of the weapons which were seized by the Brazilian federal police. The two officers might have acted as a liaison between the ship's crew and Brazilian landowners.

The federal police believe that the missing arms from the Nobistor shipment, which were smuggled into Brazil, were for guerrilla groups. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET CALLS FOR PLEBISCITE AFTER ATTACK

PY092301 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Interview with Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet from reviewing stand on O'Higgins's Boulevard in Santiago during progovernment rally -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, the country has been watching, we have been watching, the media have noticed, but we have a question. We want to know what your innermost thoughts are as you watch this parade in your support.

[Pinochet] Well, I have always believed that Chileans cherish freedom, order, and work. I am also convinced that Chileans can stand above difficult, delicate situations. This is why a few days ago, when I endured the attack of the communists and terrorists, I thought to myself that perhaps my death would set off a reaction of the people against the terrorists and communists. I believe that my death was not necessary. I am now going to ask the country for a plebiscite, requesting that some laws be enacted to definitively launch an attack on the terrorists.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Mr president.

This has been a statement by the president of the Republic, who kindly shared with us his thoughts about the support he is receiving from thousands upon thousands of Chileans.

Dinacos: Plebiscite Studied

PY100217 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay from the Press Hall by reporter Fernando Valenzuela]

[Text] The Government Social Communications Agency [Dinacos] released the following communique a few minutes ago:

In response to inquiries by the press, Dinacos reported tonight that the aspects and circumstances of a consultation or a plebiscite on terrorism and its consequences -- as mentioned by President Pinochet this afternoon -- are under study.

The communique adds: It is appropriate to remember in this regard that the people have learned details about the introduction and distribution in the country of a large quantity of weapons, with the participation of Cuban ships, earmarked for the communist party and its (?armed branch) called the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

According to reports from the intensive investigations being carried out after the attack on President Pinochet on Sunday, 7 September, which caused the deaths of five of his bodyguards and injured nine others, the weapons used in that attack are the same type as those discovered since the beginning of August in the 3d and 4th and Metropolitan Regions.

Leaders React to Attack

PY091525 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] William Thayer, former minister and leader of the Social Christian Movement, has said that the opposition should stop the strategy of allying itself with those forces advocating violence in social mobilizations. Thayer made this statement in reaction to the attack perpetrated yesterday against President Pinochet. Various sectors have reacted to the attack, which has created a commotion in the country.

Henrique Krauss, a member of the Christian Democratic Party, has said the attack is regrettable because it represents the loss of human lives; Chileans dying at the hands of other Chileans.

[Begin Krauss recording] This incident goes against our nation's principles. It is a break away from our tradition. It is regrettable because it shows a degree of radicalization and polarization between different positions. This has been predicted for some time and is not positive or acceptable. This incidents should make people think. Instead of advocating a hard hand, perhaps what we need is to have an alert mind and an open heart so we will understand that if there are no possibilities for understanding among Chileans, incidents of this kind unfortunately will continue to occur, thus destroying the possibilities of our future. [end recording]

Kraus added that the war among Chileans is a war between two minority positions: those who do not want to understand that the people are the ones who have to resolve the destiny of Chile and those who interpret the feeling of the people through the bloody and awful language of bullets. [passage omitted]

Through its secretary general, Ricardo Navarrete, the Radical Party has released the following public declaration:

[Begin Navarrete recording] The Radical Party once again states its energetic rejection and condemnation of terrorism, which yesterday caused new casualties that we profoundly regret. This incident reveals the magnitude of the crisis affecting the country and shows the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms established so far to return to democracy. Our party has repeatedly pointed out the dangers of the progressive polarization of Chilean society as a result of the government's irrational conduct and extremism. The facts unfortunately indicate that we are correct. [end recording]

The Radical Party declaration added that while the political forces are making great efforts to find formulas for finding a solution, the government has systematically refused to hold talks that the country in anguish is hoping to have. Historic experience shows terrorism emerges whenever the political mechanisms are not able to implement the peaceful aspirations of the people.

The National Workers Command [CNT] and the National Teachers Union, AGECH, have condemned the gradual escalation of violence that led to the attack on the president and the death of several of his bodyguards.

Manuel Bustos, vice president of the CNT, has released a declaration that says that CNT regrets the violent acts that have occurred, especially the deaths of Chileans because it causes human pain. However, the declaration also condemns the use of violent incidents as an excuse to arrest political and social leaders who are well-known democrats.

Jorge Madrid, the AGECH president, read a public declaration on recent events:

[Begin Madrid recording] Chilean teachers long ago declared themselves for life and against death, which has only brought grief to the country. This is why we believe it is urgent to find ways for Chileans to live in peace and tranquility by putting an end once and for all to bloodshed. We are well aware of the impact produced by death, and this is why we are sensitive to the pain affecting families who have lost their loved ones. [end recording]

The AGECH declaration reiterated that to forgive and forget does not help a real reconciliation and that only justice and truth can lead to the achievement of forms of democratic coexistence in which all Chilean can meet and disagree without the fear of losing their lives. In conclusion, the AGECH said the teachers will never stop believing that life will triumph over death.

The Democratic Central Organization of Workers, CDT, strongly condemned the attack and regretted the death and wounding of the president's bodyguards. It expressed its profound grief to the victims' relatives.

The CDT said that it is painful to realize Chile is moving toward bloodshed. Therefore, the government should understand that the large majority of citizens who repudiate terrorism also do not share the regime's political model, and that there is an urgent need for an immediate process of civilized understanding.

Socialist Party on Attack

PY091422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Ricardo Nunez, today released a statement on the frustrated terrorist attack against General Augusto Pinochet, in which it confirms its rejection of the strategy of armed confrontation with the military regime.

The document begins by saying that "yesterday's action represents a new step in the escalation of violence and polarization in the country," and adds that the declaration of the state of siege "does not contribute to solve Chile's basic problems."

The Chilean Socialist Party document also states that the arrest of its leader, Ricardo Lagos, "seeks to confuse public opinion in a vain attempt to relate this prominent Socialist leader to acts and attitudes which we have categorically rejected." The document adds that Lagos' arrest is "an example of indiscriminate repression and of the worsening climate on confrontation which the government seeks to create in order to elude the free elections that the Chilean people need to obtain a quick and peaceful transition to democracy."

"The political parties that are struggling for a peaceful and reasonable solution to the crisis will not renounce their legitimate right to try to overcome and reject the misconception of Pinochet or chaos, as being the only options," the socialist statement concludes.

Leftist Group Claims Attempt

AU091310 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid, Sept 9 (AFP) -- A spokesman for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, an outlawed far-left Chilean opposition group, on Tuesday confirmed a telephone claim of responsibility that his organisation had tried to kill Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on Sunday.

"We are able to confirm that this attack was carried out by the Front," the spokesman, Patricio Mans, told Spanish national radio.

"We see it virtually as a final warning aimed at forcing the regime to change its ways and to give up dictatorship."

Mr. Mans added that supporters of the Front in the Chilean Armed Forces were monitoring Gen Pinochet's movements, and that "without them, we would not have been able to do what we did."

General Pinochet, 70, emerged with a hand wound when his motorcade was attacked with machine guns and rockets in an eastern suburb of Santiago. Five bodyguards died and 10 other members of his escort were wounded.

A claim of responsibility in the Front's name was phoned to a radio station shortly after the attack.

The Front first came to the fore in March 1984, and has claimed responsibility for several acts of sabotage, including an attack on the headquarters of the military junta in September that year.

Suspect Worked at Embassy

PY100050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Cesar Bunster, a Chilean citizen allegedly involved in the bloody but unsuccessful attack on Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, worked for 10 days at the Canadian Embassy in Santiago, Canadian Ambassador Michael de Gumoais reported today.

Bunster returned to Chile from Mexico last May after several years of political exile.

It has been reported by official sources that Bunster played an important role in organizing the attack perpetrated against Pinochet on 7 September on a road near Santiago. Five bodyguards died during the attack, which was claimed by the outlawed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. This leftist organization is believed to be linked to the Communist Party.

The Canadian Embassy said Bunster worked as a doorman at the embassy from 11 to 20 August and that he left his job without prior notice. Bunster's performance was completely normal during that period, Ambassador de Gumoais said, and added that Bunster got the job because he met the basic requirements of both good education and appearance.

According to the Chilean police, Bunster -- a son of former Chilean Ambassador to Great Britain Alvaro Bunster (1970-1973) -- rented several cars and the house used by the commandos in the attack against Pinochet.

Bunster Says Son a 'Scapegoat'

PY100220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Alvaro Bunster, father of Cesar Bunster, told AFP here today that his son is a scapegoat in a self-attack the dictatorship has fabricated to perpetuate itself in power.

Bunster, a former Chilean Ambassador in London under the government of late president Salvador Allende, said the action was obviously a self-attack with several internal and external political objectives, such as to step up repression against the opposition and to show to the United States that a democratic opening will be impossible in Chile.

They are telling Washington that it is impossible to offer a democratic opening, because there are terrorist groups with enough power to attack Pinochet, Bunster stressed. He added: There can be only one reason my son was chosen as a scapegoat. They want to impair the image of Mexico, where my son lived and worked, because of this country's unyielding position against the dictatorship. Cesar Bunster has been charged with renting cars and a house to perpetrate the attack. There is no other explanation for his alleged involvement, because Cesar was not engaged in any type of political activities and he returned to Chile because he wanted to live in his fatherland, Bunster added.

He explained that it is 'ridiculous to make his son appear to be a member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), the group that has reportedly claimed the attack.

He was 13 when he left Chile, he studied in Great Britain where he graduated as a sociologist, and then he worked for the Mexican Government at the Ecology and Urban Development Ministry. He returned to Chile out of love for his country, Bunster said. The former ambassador added: He was looking for a job in Santiago and, according to the last phone conversation we had, he seemed to have found a job at the Canadian Embassy.

Alvaro Bunster asked: Will a guerilla group recruit someone who returned to the country just a few months ago after living abroad for 15 years? Would they recruit someone who is not familiar with the city, and who was just becoming acquainted with the Chilean situation?

In addition, he stressed: Why would a 28-year-old, mature man and a guerrilla group agree to use his legal identification card, instead of forged papers, to rent cars for an action? Bunster denied official reports that his son returned to Chile in May, disguised as a diplomat or businessman. I was in Santiago for the first time since I went into exile and I went to meet him at the airport. Therefore, I can assure you he arrived in Chile on 22 March with his identification papers in order and that he had no problems, Bunster remarked.

The former ambassador, who was obviously concerned about the fate of his son, said he hopes Cesar has not been arrested, because all this can be a farce. He may have been arrested even before the alleged attack, he said.

STATE OF SIEGE DECREE OUTLINES APPLICABLE RULES

PY091822 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Official Gazette has published the government decree promulgated through the Interior Ministry whereby the national defense chiefs are invested with special authority for the 90-day period during which the state of siege will be in force.

Decree 1037 delegates to the national defense chiefs listed below the authority to administer the following provisions under the state of siege in their respective jurisdictions: The provisions are: a) Restrict the freedom of movement; b) Forbid some individuals from leaving the country; c) Suspend or restrict the exercise of the right of assembly; d) Suspend or restrict the freedom of information and expression; and 3) Impose mail and media censorship. [passage omitted on names]

KIDNAPPED ANALISIS JOURNALIST FOUND DEAD

PY091544 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean journalist Jose Carrasco Tapia, kidnapped on 7 September by a commando of armed civilians, has been found dead in a Santiago suburb, police sources today reported. Carrasco, 38, was an editor of the left-wing magazine ANALISIS, which opposes President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

Police Deny Arrest

PY092054 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Investigative Police have denied that ANALISIS reporter Jose Carrasco was under arrest when he was found dead this morning.

In an official communique, the police said that false information has been released by ill-intentioned sources which seek to discredit the police.

ARCHBISHOPRIC REPORTS RELEASE OF U.S. PRIESTS

PY091619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Santiago Archbishopric today reported that two U.S. priests arrested on orders of the Chilean military regime were released during the evening of 8 September. They are Fathers Thomas Henehan Devry and Terence Cambias Gaffney, members of the U.S. Maryknoll Order, both aged 48. [passage omitted]

A spokesman of the Maryknoll Order in Santiago has said that the priests have not been charged with anything or mistreated. [passage omitted]

NETHERLANDS PROTESTS STUDENT 'INCIDENT'

LD091216 Hilversum International Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek has handed to the Chilean Ambassador to the Hague a strong protest against the incident involving the Dutch charge d'affaires in Santiago. The incident took place when the Dutch diplomat was driving four Chilean students to the offices of a human rights organization. The students had presented a petition at the Dutch Embassy. Contrary to arrangements made between the Embassy and the Chilean deputy foreign minister, the embassy cars were stopped by security police. The students were forced to get out and were arrested while the Dutch diplomat was held at gunpoint. Holland is taking this violation of diplomatic immunity most seriously. Meanwhile, the Chilean foreign minister had admitted that the students were not involved in the abortive attack on the life of President Pinochet. The minister has promised that the four will be released as soon as possible.

FOUR STUDENTS LEAVE PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PY100419 Santiago Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0225 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The four people who yesterday entered the Peruvian Embassy in Santiago, left that diplomatic mission today. They were identified as students.

The four persons, three men and one woman, who yesterday morning entered the Peruvian Embassy, left the embassy this afternoon, at 1830. They have been identified as: Benjamin Bahamon de Rojas; Carlos Pardo Zuado, student of the Jose Victorino school; Patricia Jimena Ramos Merino and Boris Sagredo Diaz, students of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences School of the University of Chile. [passage omitted]

SANTIAGO AIRPORT CLOSED AS EXILES ARRIVE

PY091829 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1745 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (NA) -- Chilean security forces closed Santiago International Airport 3 hours ago in anticipation of the arrival of an Aerolineas Argentinas plane carrying almost 30 Chilean exiles and accompanied by an international delegation which includes several Argentine lawmakers.

A strong police presence has been deployed throughout the airport. Relatives of the exiles arrived early at the airport to await the group, which includes former lawmakers, former ministers, labor leaders, and university students.

Other flights were delayed because of the extreme security measures that have been implemented by the Chilean Government. The Aerolineas Argentinas plane is expected at 1340.

Plane Returns to Buenos Aires

PY092154 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2123 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Relay by Patricia (Fidebeni)]

[Text] After sitting on Chilean soil for 3 and 1/2 hours, the Aerolineas Argentinas plane took off from the Pudahuel International Airport on a return trip to Buenos Aires carrying the 27 Chilean exiles, who tried to enter the country despite standing orders prohibiting their return.

Security personnel boarded the airplane and prohibited the exiles from getting off the airplane. Negotiations were held between the international police and officials of the Argentine Embassy because legislators from Argentina and other countries accompanied the exiles. An agreement was finally reached to allow the airplane to return. Therefore, the airplane left a few minutes ago.

MDP CRITICIZES PDC FOR STOPPAGE FAILURE

PY060358 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Disagreements within the opposition became worse after the outlawed Marxist People's Democratic Movement [MDP] harshly criticized the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

During a press conference, the MDP leaders expressed strong dissatisfaction with the failure of the Day of Mobilization called for this weekend.

The MDP held the PDC partially responsible for the failure, stating that the PDC did not observe the calls to join the mobilization, which ended in violent actions.

In addition, Marxist leaders reiterated their invitations for the PDC to support their mobilization, arguing that this is how they have chosen to achieve their political goals.

During the press conference, which was held at the journalists association, the communist, socialist, and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] leaders clearly admitted failure in their attempts to paralyze the country.

They stated that at this time, only a realistic political agreement could achieve some results in their future plans.

In addition, they stated that they will join a rally scheduled for late September by the self-styled National Civic Assembly [ANC].

Among the communist leaders who accused the PDC of deserting the so-called social mobilization were German Correa, Fanny Pollarolo, and Jose Sanfuentes.

OPPOSITION PARTIES SIGN DOCUMENT ON ACCORD

PY081524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0042 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Ten Chilean political parties that oppose the government of General Pinochet have approved a document called "Bases for Supporting a Democratic Regime, Strengthening the National Accord."

The document has been approved by the right-wing, center, and left-wing non-Marxist political parties that on 25 August 1985 signed the "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy" as a means to facilitate the opposition's unity and the holding of talks with the military, seeking a peaceful transition to a democratic government system to replace the current military regime.

The National Accord, which was sponsored by Santiago's archbishop, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, was expressly rejected on 24 December 1985 by President General Augusto Pinochet during a meeting with the cardinal.

"Let us turn the page," said Pinochet to Fresno on that occasion, thus considering finished any talks concerning the National Accord.

The new document was drawn up by a commission made up of representatives of the National Party (right-wing), the Christian Democratic Party (center), and the Socialist Party (center-left).

The text, which contains 87 points on the ethical, political, economic, and social bases for the future democracy and a new proposal for a transition to democracy, will be signed and released to the public on the afternoon of 8 September.

The 10 political parties included in this opposition coalition are the National Party, the Republican Party, the Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Popular Socialist Union, the Radical Party, the Chilean Socialist Party, the Mandujano-faction of the Socialist Party, and the Historical Faction of the Socialist Party.

NAVY PERSONNEL ARRESTED FOR ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA091533 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Colombian Navy personnel have been involved in a huge arms-trafficking operation for the subversive Popular Liberation Army [EPL]. This was discovered in the town of Corozal, Sucre Department.

Four civilians and five militarymen whose names have not been announced were arrested on charges of possessing a shipment of arms, communication equipment, computers, and sophisticated recorders.

Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Sandoval Vargas, commander of the (Comenia) Navy Base, said he was surprised by the size of the seized material. He confirmed that it was going to be sent to the EPL, and announced that an investigation has been initiated to punish the civilians and the militarymen involved.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES BAN ON REPORTING INCIDENTS

PA091944 Bogota Television Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Communications Ministry has warned journalists that it is against the law to broadcast incidents or events that violate the law -- for example, interviewing guerrillas during town takeovers is against the law. Therefore, Communications Minister Lopez Gomez warned that strong sanctions will be imposed, without hesitation, on those who go too far in their reporting operations.

BRIEFS

DRUG INGREDIENT CONFISCATED -- This morning police in Bogota confiscated a shipment of 200 parcels of light bicarbonate which is used in the manufacture of hydrochloric cocaine. The shipment was in two trailer trucks, and the drivers were arrested. The drivers offered the checkpoint police 100,000 pesos to allow them to drive on to the capital of El Meta. [Summary] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86 PA]

1985 FOREIGN DEBT FIGURE -- At the end of 1985, the balance of Colombia's total foreign debt was \$12,583,000,000. Of this figure, 72 percent corresponded to the public foreign debt and the remaining 28 percent corresponded to the private debt. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 9 PA]

NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE -- Chemical engineer Jose Joaquin Palacio Campuzano will be the head of Colombian Customs; lawyer Santiago Pardo Ramirez will head the National Tax Directorate; and economist and engineer Diego Otero Prada, will be the manager of ICEL [Colombian Electric Energy Institute]. Engineer Vicente Giordanelli, will be the head of ECOMINAS [Colombian Mining Enterprise], lawyer Monica de Griefff Lindo will be secretary general of the Mines and Energy Ministry, and lawyer Eduardo Mendoza de la Torre will be the secretary general of the Finance Ministry. Sergio Rodriguez Azuero will head the Banking Superintendency [Superintendencia Bancaria -- SUPERBANCARIA]. It was also reported that current Avianca Airlines manager, Hernan Rincon, will be the new president of the State Bank. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Sep 86 pp 1-A, 9-A PA]

TOP OFFICIALS HOLD DEBATE ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA041542 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera and Andres Vallejo, president of the Ecuadoran National Congress, participated in a televised debate last night.

Penaherrera said that the hearings with Finance Minister Alberto Dahik reflect attempts to impose a dictatorship by the new majority. The vice president warned that those hearings are illegal because Dahik cannot be arraigned in his capacity as spokesman [title as heard] of the Monetary Board. He pointed out that it is necessary for the full effect of the new measures to set in, and that the system was not designed to satisfy foreign creditors, but rather to promote development. Penaherrera asked the opposition to make specific proposals.

Vallejo stated that the foreign debt is unpayable in view of the country's difficult economic situation. He argued that the economic measures seek to satisfy the demands of international credit organizations, and that the economic model imposed will lead to the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and to the impoverishment of the masses. He claimed that the release of foreign exchange from restrictions clearly benefits a small group of exporters, and that the new floating interest rates benefit banks and lending institutions. Vallejo warned that the package of measures will destroy important sectors of the economy, unleash inflation, increase unemployment, and ultimately lead to a recession. The president of the Congress asserted that the hearings being held with the finance minister are legal. He said that Dahik is being questioned not only on the package of economic measures, but on other irregularities. He said that a dictatorship of the majority implies that it acts impulsively and transcends its powers. The Congress has acted in line with its functions; balance and independence between the various branches of government are fundamental to the consolidation of democracy, Vallejo said.

FEBRES: 'NOTHING BEING CONCEALED FROM PEOPLE'

PA090351 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has said that the letters of intention sent to the IMF, which have been given publicity here in the country through a number of communications media, show that Ecuador has not committed itself to adopting measures that might violate the people's sovereignty, as certain opposition sectors have indicated. The president said that these economic documents had not been published previously because it had not been opportune to do so, but it has now been shown that nothing is being concealed from the people.

The president said in conclusion that the letters of intention clearly show that his government has in no way hindered the country and that there is no valid reason for bringing any action against Finance Minister Alberto Dahik. [passage omitted]

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL CREATED: ATTACKS REPORTED

PYO90044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Last night, when announcing the creation of the government-implemented National Council of Human Rights, Justice Minister Carlos Blancas said the Peruvian Government can only hold talks with the Shining Path, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, and others, if these groups lay down their arms and surrender.

Let them change their attitude first, and then there can be dialogue. The government is ready to accept their repentance and talk with them, Blancas told the press.

The National Council of Human Rights, provided for by the Constitution and created by government decree, is an organization of the executive branch in charge of promoting and strengthening human rights.

After confirming that this council will not replace the Peace Commission which was dissolved as a consequence of the mutiny in the three Lima prisons on 18 July, Blancas said the council will be presided over by the justice minister and made up of representatives of two other ministries, the Catholic Church, the Peruvian university, the bar association, and other private institutions.

The council will analyze the laws in force and propose the necessary measures to make them more effective. It will also establish relations with congressional human rights commissions, and international organizations.

He said that Peru's doors are open for the international institutions that defend human rights, as it has recently shown to Amnesty International.

Meanwhile, in Lima's residential area of Miraflores, subversives conducted three dynamite attacks, killing one watchman, and seriously injuring another. The police reported five other people were also injured.

A subversive commando yesterday left a bomb on the sixth floor of the El Pacifico Building. The bomb exploded while being removed.

According to the source, a rebel commando machine-gunned a casino in Miraflores, where a large group was hosting a party for former President of the Petroperu executive Board Alfredo Carranza. There were no casualties or damage. The source also reported that two other bombs were defused downtown in San Martin Square.

AEROFLOT TO OPEN OFFICE IN MONTEVIDEO

PY081742 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The representative of the Soviet airline, German Syssoliatik, has informed EL DIA that Aeroflot will open an office in the Torre Libertad building on Plaza de Cagancha between 10 and 15 September, and it will probably start regular flights between Montevideo and Moscow in 1987.

Aeroflot is currently flying from Buenos Aires to Moscow, with stopovers at Dakar and Budapest. This service will possibly be changed to include stops in Cabo Verde and Cairo.

Aeroflot plans to start Montevideo-Moscow flights next year, but has not yet established the itinerary.

POLITICIANS REJECT ATTACK AGAINST PINOCHET

PY082240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan political sector today rejected last night's attack against Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, but also asserted this attack is the result of a fierce dictatorship.

Congressional sources of the ruling Colorado Party (liberal) said that there is no justification for this act against mankind, although asserting that, in this case, it was a reaction to repression.

The spokesmen emphasized that the military sectors not supporting Pinochet must realize that his staying in power is a negative factor that may cause, among other things, an inexorable escalation of violence.

On the other hand, members of the centrist National Party (Blanco), the second strongest political force in the country, said the attack is a logical consequence of state terrorism.

Sources of the Broad Front (leftist coalition) also disapproved of the attack, whose responsibility was claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, while charging Pinochet with being responsible for the violence reigning in his country.

LUSINCHI DISCUSSES PLANNED DEBT REPAYMENT

PA100208 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Venezuela verified tonight that it will repay all of its international debts. This was reported by John Reed, president of Citicorp, Citibank after a meeting with President Lusinchi that lasted more than 2 hours. At the meeting, the various negotiations the country has carried out through its public representatives with the crediting banks were reviewed. They also discussed possible ties between the private debt and public foreign debt, and U.S. views on Venezuela's economy. Reed stressed that at present the crediting banks have confidence in that Venezuela will pay its debt. President Lusinchi reiterated that Venezuela will pay up to the last penny as long as the conditions are fulfilled that are established in the clauses of the refinancing negotiation and the special clause that establishes a contingency plan if the country's economic situation is not favorable.

Reed leaves the country convinced -- after the meeting with President Lusinchi and his ministers -- that there will be a favorable arrangement at the meetings that will take place in New York.

[Begin Reed recording] Citibank has been in Venezuela for 70 years and we know the country well. We have faith in the country's future because of its natural resources and its human resources. [end recording]

Also discussed at this meeting was foreign investment in our country, and it was pleasant to hear from the crediting banks' representative that there is a general consensus in the United States that Venezuela will fulfill its commitments and that the country has great potential within Latin America's economic framework.

BRIEFS

COAST GUARD APPOINTMENT -- Brigadier General Jose Francisco Rendon Reyes has been appointed commander of the FAC, Armed Forces of National Cooperation, Coast Guard. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 2 PA]

ARMY TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENT -- Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Castro Iturbe, a general staff officer and commander pilot, has been appointed commander of the General Jose Antonio Paez Air Base in Puerto Ayacucho, capital of the Amazonas Territory. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 1 PA]

OIL EXPORTS TO DECREASE BY 150,000 BARRELS DAILY

PA060244 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Sep 86 pp 1-A, 19-A

[By A. Berdejo Arvizu]

[Text] Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta said yesterday that even if oil prices on the international market increase, Mexico will make good its pledge to lower its oil exports by 150,000 barrels daily.

Interviewed briefly at the National Palace after the Cabinet's salutation to President Miguel de la Madrid for his fourth report to the National Congress, Beteta pointed out that oil sales to the United States have not been increased so far. These sales have remained at 50,00 barrels daily, aimed at the U.S. strategic reserve.

He said that an "extremely" good oil price has been observed in the international market. The price went up between \$3 and \$4 a barrel.

He said, however, that it is impossible to assert that the oil price will stabilize, much less at what level.

The official recalled that Mexico's great problems have been caused by an oil price drop and added that, for this reason it would be risky to speculate on the possible new price of oil.

He also said that despite these increases in oil prices on the international market, Mexico will fulfill its pledge to lower its oil exports by 150,000 barrels daily. Should sales abroad be increased, this action would contribute toward the strengthening of the phenomenon that is being combatted.

In addition, he reported that the disagreement between Pemex and the Revolutionary Union of Mexico Oil Workers [Sindicato Revolucionario de Trabajadores Petroleros de la Republica Mexicana] is in the process of solution.

He also reported that the gasoline quality is now very good because the content of tetraethy lead has been lowered and a detergent chemical has been added to the gasoline, which cleans the engine as it is fed fuel.

He also said that this not only increases the engine performance but reduces environmental pollution to a large extent.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER, OTHERS ARRIVE 5 SEP

FL051529 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0530 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Guatemalan agriculture minister and agriculture vice ministers from El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and the directors of the international organization of agricultural health OISA have arrived in Mexico City. The foreign officials will attend an OISA meeting tomorrow, Friday, which will be presided over by Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, Mexican agriculture and water resources secretary. Upon arriving at the Mexico City Airport, Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Rodolfo Estrada affirmed that relations between Mexico and his country could not be better than they are now. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT WILL NOT 'LEND' TERRITORY TO CONTRAS

PA100022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar ruled out any possibility of Costa Rica allowing the United States to give military training to the Nicaraguan "contras" in its territory. The official told ACAN-EFE that the U.S. Government has not made any request to train the anti-Sandinists here.

Salazar added: "They would have to be deaf" to make a request of that nature after President Oscar Arias Sanchez' administration has repeatedly stated its neutrality. "We have been very clear on this matter, and we are not going to lend our territory," Garron Salazar noted.

U.S. publications recently disclosed that the U.S. "Green Berets" could train the "contras" in some Central American country, preferably El Salvador, Honduras, or Panama. In addition, the Costa Rican minister voiced his concern about a possible increase in military activities in the southern region of Nicaragua, on the border with Costa Rica, which could have some impact on this country.

In June, the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million in humanitarian and military aid for the armed anti-Sandinists groups fighting against the Managua government.

ARIAS DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES, BEHAVIOR

PA090422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Just because we do not agree with the Sandinists does not mean we are in favor of those who are trying to eliminate them through a war, President Oscar Arias Sanchez said.

Why try to change our position, he asked. Costa Rica has always believed in mediation and has always been in the center of the road, President Arias added, in a speech delivered at the opening of a training course for Foreign Ministry personnel who will hold diplomatic posts during the next 4 years.

He told them: I am sure that you will all do a good job as our leaders because our foreign policy is good. He also said that their cooperation at the diplomatic missions will be appreciated by the country and his government, and he asked them to always tell the truth. He urged them to serve their country with honesty and pride. He said that he is always willing to listen, even to his adversaries, because dialogue can give us the best answers and solutions.

President Arias said that during the 4 months of his administration, the people have realized that his government is practicing what it preaches. We should be polite in political matters, but should realize at the same time that what is good for a group or an organization is not always the best for the country, he indicated. He also mentioned that there have been times when he has had to say no to friends, associates, and social groups, because he considered it his responsibility to act in a way that would not cast any doubts on his conduct.

President Arias said that in the next few days, we are going to implement measures that will be hard to accept, but we are going to have to do this to control state expenditures and to try to overcome the bottleneck the financial sector represents for development, and, in addition, to control inflation. However, he added that in order to achieve these objectives we must have peace in the country and with our neighbors.

RELATIONS TO BE REESTABLISHED WITH MOROCCO

PA091416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal has said that Costa Rica will reestablish diplomatic relations with Morocco within the next few weeks. There has been great progress in the talks in this regard. Although the announcement on the resumption of relations had been expected to be issued within the next few days because the foreign minister has been invited to visit that Arab nation, the trip had to be postponed due to last minute reasons. Nevertheless, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that the reestablishment of the relations will be formalized at UN headquarters at the end of the month.

Upon announcing the upcoming reestablishment of relations with Morocco, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal said that Costa Rica seeks to open diplomatic relations with moderate Arab countries. We want to forge a new path and we want to establish contacts with the Arab countries as much as possible, the foreign minister explained. He added that some of those governments have approached the Foreign Ministry to express their desire to establish relations with Costa Rica. Foreign Minister Madrigal said that talks on this have been very varied and that although there is nothing definite with other nations, there is clear desire by both Costa Rica and the other countries.

Foreign Minister Madrigal said that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Morocco does not involve any change in Costa Rica's ties of friendship with Israel or with Western Sahara. In the case of Israel, there will be no change in the basic and fundamental principles and the support for the State of Israel will be maintained even if contacts are established with the nations of the Arab world, the foreign minister stressed.

Costa Rica broke relations with Morocco in 1982.

MADRIGAL ON POSSIBLE ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PA100319 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that Costa Rica has not discarded the possibility of joining the Nonaligned Movement. He also denied that Costa Rica is seeking the support of the Arab countries. Costa Rica has been an observer at the two most recent Nonaligned Movement summits, Madrigal Nieto indicated. We are not thinking of joining immediately, but neither are we discarding the idea, he said.

He referred to the Group of 42, known as the Singapore Group, which is interested in giving the movement more independence of action and in taking it out from under the Kremlin's influence. He added that this group is playing an important role in the democratic life of the movement, and in this respect, Costa Rica could make positive contributions at the debates of the Nonaligned Movement, to make it assume a more balanced position on world affairs.

Madrigal Nieto explained that contrary to what the Nonaligned Movement says about the Central American problem being socioeconomic in nature, the truth is that similar conditions exist in other countries and they are not trying to solve their problems through an armed conflict, as in Central America, where foreign forces are definitely participating in a problem that is certainly not socioeconomic.

Madrigal Nieto insisted that although a socioeconomic problem exists in Central America, as in many Latin American and African countries, no one can deny that outside forces are participating in the struggle going on in the region.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DISCUSSES SESORI TALKS, UCA RECTOR

PA100223 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] President Duarte stated yesterday in La Palma, Chalatenango, that he will be in Sesorí at the third round of talks on 19 September, whether or not the guerrillas are there.

The president, who was enroute to Citala to inaugurate a bridge, told newsmen that he stopped in La Palma "to say a prayer for our people's peace." He added that "he wanted to take hold of the spirit of La Palma to take it to Sesorí." Referring to the third round of talks, Duarte said that "to me, the decision has been made: The meeting will be held in Sesorí on 19 September and I will go there whether the guerrillas get there or not."

Duarte reported that for the safety of the members of the FMLN-FDR delegation, he is going to send the troops they request and added: "So that they can come, I am going to give them protection just like I did in La Palma and Ayagualo, so they will have nothing to complain about." "I am going to give them food, I am going to give them protection; I am going to send the Red Cross to them; I am going to give them anything they want so that they can sit down and discuss peace." Duarte stressed that if the third round of talks does not take place, he has other methods for continuing the search for peace, adding that he has not put these methods into practice. He did not say what these methods were.

In addition, he accused Dr Ignacio Ellacuría, the rector of the Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University, UCA, of being an FMLN spokesman. Duarte said: "You should have heard Mr Ellacuría. He has been speaking in favor of the guerrillas throughout the world."

Asked about Ellacuría's remarks that the government does not have enough [political] room for a dialogue and is subordinate to the decisions of the U.S. Government, Duarte replied: "If I convoke the dialogue, if I make the invitation and they say no, and I insist, I think that I have more room than these gentlemen who say no to everything."

Duarte said that the UCA rector defends the FMLN's Marxist project, and that, in addition, he is the creator of the theory and concept of rebelliousness of the guerrillas, on the basis of which they maintain their process of rebellion and indiscipline to attain their objectives.

Duarte noted that "there are two possibilities: Either the guerrillas join the democratic process and form political, social, and economic forces that can influence this process, or they take the path of weapons and violence in order to seize power by force. Ellacuria proposes the latter model," he emphasized, because "I am proposing the former."

Duarte also said that a naturalized foreigner, like the UCA rector, "could lose his citizenship and be sent to jail if he continues to speak as he has, because he has insulted the executive branch, the government, the president, and the people," Asked if the government is planning to withdraw Ellacuria's citizenship, Duarte said no, "the government is not contemplating that because we live within a democratic process and anyone can say what he pleases within this process."

Later, Duarte and his retinue went to Citala where they inaugurated the Citala bridge which is one of the projects of the government's new "United to Reconstruct" counterinsurgency campaign.

Views Guerrilla's Stance

PA100225 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, Salvadoran President Joe Napoleon Duarte said: "I will go to the third round of talks on 19 September in Sesori whether or not the FMLN or FDR representatives arrive, and with or without an agenda."

The president was questioned during the swearing in of a new Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta. He said that he is not a toy [no es juguete] and that he invited the "guerrilla commanders" to attend the meeting at the site they selected. Duarte added that he does not pay attention to the guerrillas' remarks or conditions to attend, because an agreement was reached to meet in Sesori, and what is it where the meeting will take place. He said that to date the guerrillas have not confirmed they will attend the preliminary meeting in Costa Rica the day after tomorrow, as agreed. He said that Sesori will not be demilitarized because the Salvadoran Armed Forces will be there to protect them [the FMLN-FDR delegates], and this is the guarantee he is offering. He recalled that during the previous talks in La Palma and Ayagualo, the Armed Forces remained 10 km from the area, and that the terrorists broke their word by bringing armed people, with the result being the imminent danger of some incident taking place.

In conclusion, he said that he would suggest to the rebels that the Marxist-Leninist ideology they follow be included along with the other ideologies (Christian Democratic, liberal, conservative ideologies et.) within a democratic framework. If they accept this, the talks will last as long as necessary to settle the situation.

Assures Citizen Presence

PA090440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte declared today that the Salvadoran Army will permit the presence of civilians who want to witness the third dialogue between the government and the rebels that will take place on 19 September in Sesori, 153 km east of San Salvador.

Duarte thus responded to rebel allegations, according to which government troops would prevent the arrival of civilians in Sesori. "The Army can never go against the fundamental decisions of the government to find peace," Duarte stated.

He recalled that in La Palma and Ayagualo, where the first two meetings were held, "nobody was banned" access, noting that "in Sesori we will open the doors to anybody that wants to come."

Regarding his presence in the third meeting with the guerrillas, Duarte said that "I will go to the dialogue on the 19th and I will be seated in the church at 0900 that morning." He also added that he will arrive accompanied by his committee, but unarmed, warning that the representatives of the FMLN-FDR must act likewise.

The Salvadoran president reiterated that in Sesori "I will have the protection of the Armed Forces," just as in Ayagualo during the second dialogue on 30 November 1984.

VENCEREMOS REVIEWS CURRENT SITUATION IN MORAZAN

PA090432 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Attention: The enemy operation in this unyielding Morazan Department is completely bogged down. Twenty-seven days after the beginning of yet another enemy operation here in heroic Morazan, we will review for our people the serious bloodletting caused to the crazed troops of a puppet high command that can no longer make either heads or tails from its Army's serious situation, the suffocating situation in which it has been placed by our organized people.

The enemy operation began in Morazan on 14 August with the participation of paratroopers, the Atlacatl Battalion, and several battalions of Military Detachment No 4. The operation began with the arrival of airborne troops in bordering Nahuaterique (?Volcano), in the Las Trojas area. On that occasion, the enemy used 24 transport and (?recovery) helicopters, an E-2 light aircraft, a C-47 armored plane, and 2 A-37 bombers.

Twenty-seven days after the beginning of this dramatic operation, Radio Venceremos is providing information about the number of casualties inflicted on the regime's exhausted troops.

So far, enemy casualties total 127. We repeat: 127 casualties including both dead and wounded. Of these, 64 were caused by revolutionary mines, 64 casualties [words indistinct] (?these popular weapons). Fifty-nine others were caused with rifle fire, and four others with anti-aircraft fire, when our forces downed a UH-1H helicopter on 16 August in Arambala. [passage omitted]

HONDURAS

COLUMNIST OPPOSING CONTRA PRESENCE 'THREATENED'

PA081543 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Last Saturday, TIEMPO columnist Victor Meza said that he has been threatened with death, as has National Party leader Elizabeth Tita Zuniga.

Meza appeared on the list released by the Honduran Human Rights Defense Committee, CODEH, in which there are several people condemned to death by a battalion known as the 316 Battalion. They were condemned to death because they oppose the presence of U.S. and contra troops in Honduras. Last weekend, [7-second break in reception] along with the daughter of the former nationalist candidate Ricardo Zuniga, Elizabeth Zunica.

A report on the threat was delivered to the U.S. State Department by a friend of his in Washington, because there is no credibility in Honduran institutions, Meza said. Meza added: I have reports from reliable sources saying that there are kidnap threats against me and Tita Zuniga and that they could be carried out in the coming days. Meza said that the reports indicate that the group wants to kidnap him and Zuniga with the intention of linking the kidnappings with the case of Major Ricardo Zuniga Morazan.

Meza said that last year in August he remained under arrest while the authorities were trying to locate the whereabouts of retired Major Zuniga, who was subsequently found dead. The Honduran authorities blamed Cuban Orlando Martinez de Castro for that murder. Meza stressed: They want the kidnapping to appear as revenge, and he added that through one of his friends in Washington he sent a report to the U.S. State Department.

In answer to a question as to why he presented the report to U.S. authorities instead of to Honduran authorities, Meza said: because there is no credibility in the Honduran institutions. In Honduras, those in command are the U.S. people, not the Honduran people. Hondurans only carry out the orders given by the U.S. people, Meza, the columnist of the newspaper TIEMPO of San Pedro Sula, concluded.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S. CHARGES

PA100205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0016 GMT 10 Sep 86

[News conference given by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado to unidentified reports at the Presidential Palace in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Ramirez] Here is a communique I am now going to read. Afterwards, I will answer any questions you may have.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry addresses the Nicaraguan people and the international community to report that yesterday, 8 September, Nicaragua's ambassador in Washington, Comrade Carlos Tunnerman, was summoned by Mr William Walker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, to tell him that according to U.S. intelligence sources, which he did not identify, it is known that the Nicaraguan Government is involved in preparing alleged attacks against the personnel of U.S. diplomatic missions in Central American and other Latin American countries. Likewise, Ambassador Tunnerman was told that the U.S. Government would hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible if such attacks were implemented.

Today, the foreign minister sent an official note to the U.S. ambassador in Managua whereby the Nicaraguan Government strongly and categorically rejects this false and reckless charge that aims to create conditions enabling the U.S. to justify the most recent and larger scale acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan people and government.

Threats as those described, constitute additional efforts by the U.S. Administration to deepen the war unjustly imposed on the Nicaraguan nation. It is no coincidence that these charges are made precisely at a time when the U.S. Congress has approved \$100 million in aid to the mercenary forces, the involvement of U.S. military advisers in the aggression against Nicaragua is being authorized, and the path is being paved for CIA involvement in directing and conducting terrorist actions against the national territory, such as the past mining of our ports and other operations which commando units specializing in sabotage were commissioned to conduct.

In view of the lack of legal or moral arguments to justify the policies of force, threats, and terror the U.S. Government is implementing against our country, the U.S. Government is resorting to indefensible accusations. In reality, these accusations point to a growing U.S. rejection of the norms of civilized coexistence among states, and the intention to legitimize an unlawful and immoral war.

These inadmissible charges were made when the international community is demanding an end to the policy of force the U.S. Government is applying against Nicaragua. In this regard, these charges also aim to avoid the strong appeal for peace and the defense of international legal order, which was most recently expressed in the rejection by the U.S. people of these policies, in the historic ruling by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986, and in the strong declaration issued at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit meeting. In addition, the international community is witness to direct U.S. responsibility in implementing an official policy of state terrorism that has led to the indiscriminate killings of thousands of Nicaraguan citizens as well as civilian volunteers of diverse nationalities.

As a question of principle, Nicaragua rejects and condemns any kind of terrorist action. The Nicaraguan Government alerts and denounces before the international community these efforts aiming to involve Nicaragua in terrorist actions, so as to promote a climate conducive to turning Nicaragua into a target of reprisals, to heighten the atmosphere of war, and open the door for direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

[Correspondent] I would like to ask [words indistinct], pardon me, good evening I would like to ask...

[Ramirez, interrupting] We are sending copies of this message to all the countries that have diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. As a matter of fact, we have called this news conference to report to the local and international public on the clear and categorical stance by the Nicaraguan Government regarding this situation. As we said, the goal of this situation is to merely try to pave the way for a higher level of aggression against the country and to depict terrorist actions against the country as reprisals.

[Correspondent] Didn't the United States give more specific details about the charges, that is, against whom and in what countries [words indistinct].

[Ramirez] As we explained in the communique I just read, Ambassador Tunnerman was not given specific information. There can be no specific details precisely because these charges cannot be founded in actions by the Nicaraguan Government. We repeat, as a matter of principle, we reject terrorist actions of all kinds. [Ramirez pauses] Well, if there are no more questions, we thank you. You will receive a copy of this communique.

ORTEGA BEGINS INDIA VISIT, GREETED BY GANDHI

PA092359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra began a 48-hour visit to New Delhi today during which he will hold official talks with the country's top authorities. Ortega arrived in India yesterday on his first official trip to that country. He visited Bangalore and Bombay in southern and western India, respectively. Upon his arrival in New Delhi, he was greeted by Indian President Zail Singh, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and other Indian political and social personalities, as well as the diplomatic corps.

Ortega visited this nation before as one of the chiefs of state who participated in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in 1983.

Official talks between the Nicaraguan leader and the Indian chief of state began shortly after the arrival of the visitor in New Delhi. The top-level meetings will probably focus on the problems created by the United States because of its intervention in the affairs of the Central American and southern Asian regions, as well as on the outlook for bilateral trade.

After welcoming Ortega at the airport, President Singh reiterated that his country believes in the people's inalienable right to choose their own destiny without any foreign intervention. After the first round of talks today, a bilateral cooperation agreement on culture will be signed, and the Nicaraguan president will be feted at an official reception.

According to all predictions, Ortega's visit will give India the opportunity to establish specific terms of cooperation with the Central American nation that India supports in its struggle to preserve its territorial integrity, which is threatened by a direct U.S. intervention, as reported by Nicaraguan officials.

Further Reportage

For Indian media reports of President Daniel Ortega's visit to India, including visits to Bangalore, Bombay, and New Delhi, see the India section of the 9 September Southeast Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RAMIREZ INAUGURATES WORKS IN PUERTO CABEZAS

PA091429 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Last weekend Nicaraguan Acting President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado inaugurated three important works in Puerto Cabezas. Abraham Rivera Airport now has a completely paved 2500-meter runway, and its operation facilities have been extended. Another work that will help resolve the electricity supply problem is the inauguration of three generators, and a prestressed concrete plant to accelerate the housing programs that will benefit the area residents and the technicians mobilized to the Atlantic Coast.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CASTRO'S ANGOLA TRIP

Terms RSA Crisis 'Irreversible'

FLO00044 Havana Radio Rebelde Nevana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro reiterated here in Luanda on Tuesday, [9 September] that the South African apartheid regime has entered into an irreversible, unsalvageable crisis and is facing death.

The Cuban head of state, who has been in Angola since last Sunday after departing Harare, Zimbabwe, where he participated in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, met here in Luanda with thousands of Cuban internationalists. The Cuban chief of the revolution said there is no difference whatsoever between a civilian and a military internationalist.

Castro reiterated that the focus of the conflict in South Africa [RSA], the cause of [the conflict in] southern (meridional) Africa, is the apartheid regime. He repeated the disposition of the Cuban Government to maintain its military assistance in Angolan territory as long as the apartheid regime continues. The independence of Namibia and security for Angola and other Frontline states, said Castro, would be guaranteed by the definite dismantling (liquidacion) of that criminal [word indistinct] humanity, that prevailing regime in Pretoria.

Castro said, we would have preferred not to be in Angola but history has made this decision. We hope that one day all Cuban cooperation in the world will be through doctors, teachers, a civilian cooperation, and that peace will exist in the African Continent. Cuba has been here 11 years in a rigorous, difficult struggle, full of sacrifices, sweat, and on occasion at the cost of human life, but that sacrifice, said the chief of the Cuban revolution, has not been in vain. It has been a sacrifice for honor, dignity, and liberty, not just in southern Africa, not only in Angola, but also for all of humanity.

Castro said by dismantling apartheid, Namibia's independence would be automatic and the security of all countries neighboring South Africa would also be automatic. The last Cuban soldiers could then depart the land of Agostino Neto, said Castro.

The Cuban president also held talks this Tuesday with his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of the father of Angola, Dr. Agostino Neto.

Rejects 'Linkage Theory'

FL091217 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Saanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In Luanda, the Presidents of Cuba Fidel Castro and of Angola Jose Eduardo Dos Santos have reiterated the strong ties of solidarity uniting the two countries and expressed their confidence in the unavoidable defeat of South Africa's apartheid.

Presidents Fidel Castro and Jose Eduardo Dos Santos participated in a friendship event held in the Angolan capital where the statements made in Harare, Zimbabwe indicating that only the end of the apartheid will create conditions for the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, were reasserted.

Fidel rejected the U.S.-South African so-called linkage theory [preceding word in English] which conditions Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola and underscored that such linkage should be established to end apartheid. Later he said that Cubans and Angolans not only defend Angola's freedom and sovereignty but also the cause of the South African people, the struggle for Namibia's independence, the safety of all frontline nations, and Africa's and humankind dignity.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos thanked Fidel for visiting Angola and said the presence of the leader of the Cuban revolution in Harare's nonaligned summit was a decisive factor in its success. President Dos Santos expressed his confidence in the final defeat of apartheid and Namibia's independence because he said the cause Angola defends is just and his country has made their own socialist concepts.

Earlier, Cuban President Fidel Castro placed a floral wreath honoring the Cubans fallen in Angola. During the solemn ceremony held in Luanda, Fidel was accompanied by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Carlos Aldana, Central Committee member and chief of its Revolutionary Orientation Department.

Speaks at Workers' Meeting

FL100129 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presided over a meeting today with civilian cooperative workers during which they ratified the decision to contribute to progress and peace in South Africa. The Cuban leader, who is making a friendly and working visit here, praised the persistence of the Cuban people in giving military and civilian cooperation in this country for 11 years. A small island blockaded by imperialists and the efforts of Angolans has caused South African fascists and racists to suffer a profound defeat.

At the same time, he reiterated the disposition and will that exists to make the necessary sacrifices until the true cause of the current tragedy disappears, the apartheid system, which is injured and facing a death crisis. One day, said the commander in chief, we will return to the fatherland not only with the satisfaction of aiding Angola, but satisfied with contributing to the security and dignity of all the peoples of Africa. A true wave of applause by doctors, social workers, teachers, and others ratified Fidel's words, which noted the multiplication several times of the quality of the Cuban and Angolan forces who work here.

Today, the commander in chief began official talks with President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and other high-level officials. Also this morning, Castro placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of former President Agostino Neto.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHILEAN CRISIS, OUTLOOK

PA091210 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The attack on Augusto Pinochet, leader of the Chilean regime, who was slightly wounded in his left hand, has worsened the Chilean political crisis.

When analyzing this situation, one must bear in mind the people's struggle and Washington's connivance with the country's top-level military leaders to replace the tyrant in due time.

Throughout all this, Washington struggles -- above all -- to maintain control over Chile; the dictatorship increases violence; and the people organize antifascist demonstrations every day. These demonstrations have become particularly strong and organized since 4 September -- the date when presidential elections were held before the 1973 military coup.

Several capitalist agencies have mentioned a possible failure of the most recent drive in the people's struggle. Furthermore, members of the Pinochet regime have stated that the 2-day strike failed to become generalized because of a lack of harmony in the opposition forces' actions. The truth is that, despite the violent repression unleashed by the military regime's forces, the national protest drive declared by the National Civil Assembly and the People's Democratic Movement was supported by large sectors of the population.

On 4-5 September, thousands of students, workers, and people living in the country's slums joined the demonstrations against the regime and the struggle for their civilian, political, and social rights. The largest demonstrations were staged in Santiago de Chile, the capital, and the cities of Temuco, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Puntarenas -- where several public demonstrations, blackouts, and more than 12 dynamite explosions were reported. Meanwhile, workers of the public transportation sector, hundreds of students, and other groups in most of the cities joined the 48-hour general strike, which was organized by the leftist People's Democratic Movement.

The strike was carried out at the national level and caused the partial closure of stores, a decrease in transportation facilities, and a reduction of industrial activities; in addition, very few students attended classes. Therefore, it is not strange that capitalist agencies have again twisted the truth or published only part of it. Likewise, it is not strange that the few faithful supporters that Pinochet still has are trying to cover the sun with a finger.

However, facts speak for themselves: Most of the world's news media have mentioned the violent actions carried out by the dictator's military forces to prevent the strike. All reported the death of 4 persons, the wounding of dozens, and the arrest of some 500. Only fear and impotence against the people's decision can unleash such an overall repression against a 48-hour strike. Nevertheless, the opposition forces have told the world that they intend to continue the struggle until 11 September. We have yet to see what the Pinochet regime and its spokesmen have to say on that date.

DUARTE'S DELAYING 'TACTICS' IN TALKS DENOUNCED

PA060344 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Despite the fact that during the recent meeting held in Mexico City the Salvadoran government and rebel representatives agreed to hold the new round of talks on 19 September, the truth is that the preparations for this event are going very slowly. If we were to judge by the attitude of Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime, the situation in El Salvador is not as serious as the military, economic, and political picture shows it. However, a person would be fooling himself if he thought that Duarte's delay tactics are motivated by the fact that there is no real urgent reason for peacefully resolving the national problem.

When the regime of the smallest Central American country obviously delays the meetings to prepare the dialogue, all it is really doing is avoiding talks with the insurgency and the possible signing of agreements. A complete uncertainty surrounds the agenda, the participation of the people, and the security matters -- among other things -- of the third round of talks.

While all this is happening, the military high command is carrying out diversionist actions like the one involving an alleged ambush in which Guerrilla Commander Shafik Jorge Handal was killed. The truth is that Handal could not have been a victim of the Army ambush of that day because on that day, the rebel leader was a guest in Harare, Zimbabwe, the city where the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit is being held.

With the publicity stunts aimed at creating confusion, Duarte and the Army are mocking the people and the local church whose representative, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, is the mediator between the government and the insurgency. The evasive conduct and lack of willingness for dialogue of the Christian Democratic authorities are a sign that the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador has tightened its pincers on Duarte's fragile thought process. The Salvadoran president and his U.S. mentors probably did not realize that accepting a new round of talks proposed by the guerrillas would result in a serious political conflict derived from the massive popular support for those talks.

The Salvadoran Army and Washington's inclination to favor a military solution to the conflict is quite obvious. This was proven by the increase in the number of clashes with the rebels during the last days of August, only days after the talks in Mexico. In El Salvador, selective repression, economic deterioration, and social backwardness continue. At the same time there is a growing political agitation and new and old organized sectors have stated that it is necessary for the Salvadorans to analyze the national conflict, without foreign intervention. However, the Salvadoran regime acts indifferent in face of these demands.

CITRUS AGREEMENT REACHED, SIGNED WITH GDR

FL051309 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] According to an agreement signed at the (?Leipzig) trade fair, Cuba will supply the GDR with 134,000 metric tons of fresh citrus in 1987. Up to the moment, the contract is the largest agreement reached and it was signed by Octavio Guerra of Cubasfrutas [Cuban Tropical Fruit Exporting Enterprise] and (Franz Carbash), general director of the GDR (Fruitimex) Enterprise.

RSS COUNTRIES TO UPGRADE MEMORANDUM INTO TREATY

FL091851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1659 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 9, CANA -- Seven East Caribbean signatories to a memorandum of understanding creating the Regional Security System (RSS) plan to develop the memorandum into a fullscale treaty, it was authoritatively reported here today. The headquarters staff of the RSS in Barbados itself disclosed the plans in a paper prepared for a special bulletin of the University of the West Indies' (UWI) Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) released today, dealing exclusively with issues of militarisation in the East Caribbean.

Said the RSS paper: A final postscript as to the future may not be out of place here. By the time this article is published, the member states may well have upgraded the MOU (Memorandum Of Understanding) into an international treaty. If this has not yet been signed, then it is likely to be in the near future, the RSS staff added.

Prime minister Errol Barrow declared his opposition to a treaty. But Dominica's Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles said a treaty had not been agreed on. It's something that was never finalised, like the discussion on the standing army (which when it) came up was certainly pushed aside. We didn't want it.

The paper said that along with the formal treaty will go intensified efforts to improve the training and operational capabilities of all the units of the RSS. Joint exercises, both within the RSS and with other countries, are likely to become a regular feature in the region, the paper added. It compared the RSS to an insurance policy designed to meet the more likely threats to the peace and security of the area.

The paper described the police and military units of the RSS as members first line of defence against terrorist attacks, in whatever form they may take. It cited the 1979 overthrow of the Grenada government by the New Jewel Movement (NJM), a 1978 mercenary threat against Barbados, the 1979 mini-rebellion on St Vincent-administered Union Island, and spoke of several attempts in 1981 against the government of Dominica. It is certainly a key role of the RSS hopefully to deter, and if not, counter such attacks in the future, the paper added.

But while describing the RSS as the first line of defence, the paper noted that extra police or special service units would be required if there were large scale internal security problems in a member state. The paper also noted the role of the coast guards of the RSS in search and rescue as well as anti-smuggling and narcotic interdiction.

The RSS paper acknowledged that it is difficult to justify spending on defence and security in normal times, particularly when funds are short and other areas of development cry out for assistance. But, it added: The RSS can be likened to an insurance policy designed to meet the more likely threats to the peace and security of the area. Without peace and security no development can take place at all, and a suitable balance must be struck between nothing and having large standing armies.

The great value of the RSS, and indeed of any security force, lies in its deterrent effect, the paper added. It said that the existence of the RSS should demonstrate that the countries of the East Caribbean are not soft targets for insurgency, terrorism or subversion...

BAHAMAS

HEPBURN APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

FL032218 Bridgetown CANA in English 2143 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Sept 3, CANA -- The permanent representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations, Dr Davidson Hepburn, has been appointed the country's new non-resident Ambassador to Cuba, the government announced. In May, Severino Jorge Mansur presented his credentials to the government here as the Havana Government's non-resident envoy to Nassau.

BARBADOS

BARROW CRITICIZES U.S., USSR GOALS FOR REGION

FL092153 Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Sep 9, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow has accused the United States and the Soviet Union of having designs on the Caribbean for different reasons.

Addressing the annual convention of the ruling New Democratic Party (NDP) here on the Grenadine island of Bequia at the weekend, Barrow said Washington's plan for the region was to make the territories client states with some kind of access to the goods and markets of the United States as was the case with Puerto Rico.

Barrow said Moscow's design was to afghanistanize the Caribbean and, at the very highest, use the region as missile bases in the confrontational politics of the two super powers.

But he said the Caribbean must establish a right to be a zone of peace. This implies, Barrow said, a rejection of any idea of nuclear weapons being installed in any country or in place anywhere in the Caribbean. The Barbados leader said the region's political leaders who were willing to auction the islands for the doubtful benefits of protection were those who never went to a war college or heard a shot fired in anger and who, as a result, could afford to indulge in military adventurism.

Reiterating his opposition to the military component of the Regional Security System (RSS), established in 1983 by the previous Barbados labour party government and members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Barrow said he and his Vincentian counterpart James Mitchell were basically prepared to go along with the broad principles contained in the memorandum of understanding establishing the RSS.

He said, however, they were not prepared to elevate the memorandum of understanding into a formal treaty as the United States of America would like them to do because, as they claimed, it would be easier to deal with us. Barrow said he could produce a document emanating from Washington in which the United States Government stated that if the treaty was signed it would be easier to deal with us. James Mitchell and Errol Barrow, as your servants, have no intention of allowing anybody to deal with us, he declared.

Barrow, whose Democratic Labour Party swept to power last May 28 after 10 years in opposition, said he and Mitchell reserved for their governments the right to contract out of any arrangements which may be considered derogations of the terms of the understanding or which were subversive of national sovereignty.

Barrow said it was desirable to collaborate in the war against drugs and smuggling and to train personnel together in the areas of search and rescue, as well as in marine operations.

According to Barrow, the region could survive and even prosper if the people exercised discipline and self-control, and if all sectors of the economies of the respective territories realised that they needed to be modest in their demands, thus avoiding the dangers of excessive consumerism.

He said the Caribbean should understand that it must rely on its own creativity and inspire each other, that with re-adjustments of our sights and re-definition of our targets, the region's small societies should be able to march boldly into the 20th century in the vanguard of small nations who have re-defined their pathways to progress.